

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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No. 42.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Yellow-fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga. (Continued).*

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 13, 1893.

One death at St. Simons Mills on Tuesday, a lady five weeks from Brunswick. Have placed water guards to prevent all possible egress from St. Simons Island. Two cases, old, near south end of island. Have stopped churches and whisky selling on island, and expect but little trouble. Have appointed Dr. McCaskell, probable immune, to supervise guard and look out for cases. Brunswick report: Forty-one cases, 12 whites, 29 colored, 2 deaths; Jesup, 2 new cases, colored. Severe storm and thirty-six hours' rain have caused increase of cases.

R. D. MURRAY,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 14, 1893.

Will start inspection upon arrival cutter to day.

L. E. COFER,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 14, 1893.

Thirty-two new cases, 7 white, 25 colored; no deaths. Dr. Legaire arrives from New Orleans under auspices of Howard Association. \* \* \* One case of diphtheria at St. Simons. \* \* \* Refuge camp has room for 200 people. Storm of the 12th instant sank two guard boats. Effects of guards lost.

R. D. MURRAY,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., October 14, 1893.

Two new cases, both negroes—Louisa Washington and A. B. Fish. Under treatment, 9.

F. T. LINCOLN.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 14, 1893.*

Necropsy at Dupont showed malarial fever. Leave for Hazlehurst to-night to investigate fever in Jesup refugees.

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 15, 1893.*

Thirty-one new cases, 11 white, 20 colored; 3 deaths, 2 white, 1 colored. Weather chilly and uncomfortable, injuring the sick. Dr. Robert Burford will return to duty to-morrow. Physicians are now very busy, but will be able to attend to all the sick. Jesup has 2 new cases, 1 white, 1 colored.

R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HAZLEHURST, GA., *October 15, 1893.*

Legget, Jesup refugee has yellow fever in county, 20 miles southwest from Hazlehurst. Have taken all precautions practicable. \* \* \* Other cases from this one improbable, save those in same house. Notify Macon. Left Jesup October 3.

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1893.*

Surgeon Carter reports 1 case yellow fever, Legget by name, in county, 20 miles southwest from Hazlehurst. Patient left Jesup October 3. Has taken precautions, and thinks no danger of spread.

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To HEALTH OFFICER, *Macon, Ga.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 16, 1893.*

Twenty-six new cases, 6 white, 20 colored. Deaths, 1 white. Four carloads of provisions from New York and one from Atlanta. \* \* \* Jesup, 15th, 1 new case, 9 under treatment

R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 17, 1893.*

Thirty-one new cases, 7 white, 24 colored; 1 death; 19 discharged. Have met Carter at camp; will return to camp to-morrow. Jesup, October 17, 1893, 2 new cases, Mrs. Warren and 1 negro.

R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 18, 1893.*

Forty new cases—30 colored, 10 white; 2 deaths, 1 white, 1 colored; 2 new cases at south end of St. Simons.

R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 19, 1893.*

Twenty-nine new cases, 1 death, 2 new cases at Jekyl, 3 new cases at Jesup October 18, making a total of 11 cases under treatment.

R. D. MURRAY,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 19, 1893.*

No new cases. One discharged; 10 under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN, M. D.  
To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of sanitary operations at Brunswick, Ga.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 9, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that in obedience to your telegram of September 14, 1893, received at Tortugas near midnight of the 15th, I left there at 6 a. m. September 16, and arrived at Detention Camp at 1 p. m. September 18, and at this place at 3 p. m. of the same day.

I found here a great state of excitement in the public mind, and a variety of opinions prevalent. My first duty was to approve the stationing of land guards by Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings and Sheriff Berrie.

Since then I have frequently inspected the guards and daily sent Mr. Berrie to see that their duties were properly performed. Some changes have been made in the location of guards as experience or fear showed the necessity.

Land guard, post No. 1, is at end of Boulevard on the east; No. 2, on Darien road near convict camp; No. 3, at old church on Waynesville road; No. 4, at 6-mile railroad crossing on Waynesville road; No. 5, at canal bridge, or 4-mile railroad crossing; No. 6, at Pelicanville, to protect east Tennessee docks, as well as road to Crispin Island.

These posts consist of three men each and are supplied with tents. Instructions to guards are to let no person out without a pass from me.

Persons having produce to sell or seeking to purchase supplies are permitted to come in after 9 a. m., but are required to remain in town if they appear at the line after 4 p. m. For fifteen days no one failed to return out. The posts are each 4 miles or more from the city.

Passes were issued by me only in case of apparent necessity to people who were vouched for by credible persons.

I had some trouble in stationing a water guard, owing to different opinions as to where guards should be placed, and the demand for more compensation than I thought fair. However, on September 19, a guard was put at Buzzard Roost (No. 7), on Turtle River, to prevent passage up that river; and at Brandy Point (No. 8) to control passage to St. Simons Sound.

On September 24 a station was made at Back River, to cut off the other chance to get into St. Simons Sound on the north.

On September 26 another was stationed at Academy Creek, running into Turtle River, north of Brunswick, to intercept persons from the canal who might take that route instead of via Buzzard Roost.

These stations consist of three men each, who furnish the boats.

On September 20 a station was made at Jekyl Pass, consisting of 7 men, with 1 schooner and 3 small boats, to guard all the outlets to Florida. During the night the small boats are placed at the mouths of three creeks.

I have not submitted names of the guards, as the changes are so frequent as to cause confusion even to me. The evening of my arrival I inspected the city hospital, where a yellow fever case (Johnson) was dying, the marine hospital, and the unfinished Episcopal Hospital. Great influence was used to have me undertake to complete the latter, but as the cost would be at least \$5,000, I declined and decided to use the marine hospital for whites and city hospital for colored patients.

After dusk I met the board of health and considered the situation. Somehow the anticipated strife and contention were avoided, and harmonious conclusions were reached.

I insisted on a census as the first necessity. After three days this was completed and collected, showing a population of 2,202 whites and 3,556 colored, excluding Pelicanville, with 35 white and 59 colored. The disproportion of white and colored gave surprise to all but me, and also gave rise to false but grave apprehensions of riot, arson, and various troubles.

I sought to have people go to Detention Camp, but the confidence given by my presence, the lack of funds to "move on," or a place to go to when the probation was over, and the want of clothing prevented many from availing themselves of the privilege. Every facility to get to the camp except to sight-seers has been granted, but even now, when a refugee camp is nearly completed, there are few who care to go to it.

The special on the B. & W. R. R. has made two trips per day, except some mornings when the engine was needed to steam baggage at the camp. Tickets are given here showing age, sex, and destination of every person proposing to go. These tickets serve as preliminary records at the camp. Persons, however, are admitted to camp who go by private conveyance. Sometimes parties get tickets to go and then change their minds.

*Relief.*—I was at first surprised at the small number of new cases, but felt certain the number would increase. The need of free medicines showed itself early, and I directed all physicians to have charity medicines for fever cases charged to me.

The colored people were the first to suffer severely, and it was not possible for the white physicians to visit all. I therefore employed Drs. Blair and West, colored, as sanitary inspectors, to visit sick colored patients, and Messrs. Clark and Wright as assistants to them to hunt out sickness and distress. The work done by these men has been of the greatest importance, giving prompt relief, quieting apprehension and strife, and lessening the suffering at a minimum cost.

I had agreed to pay some nurses before your order of October 6 was received. Since then all the nurses are paid by me.

Under your order of October 6, I have appointed Dr. Branham for St. Simons Island, and Drs. Davis, Butts, Hazlehurst, and Dunwoody. These, with the two colored physicians and Drs. Fagét, Booth, and Wall, give a good force. Dr. Hugh Burford preferred not to accept extra compensation, as he is already an acting assistant surgeon, and to give his services to the public. He is a most efficient worker.

Dr. R. E. L. Burford \* \* \* is about recovered from the yellow fever, and will be on duty in a few days.

*Rations.*—Thus far the contributions, food, and money have supplied urgent needs of the people, but it is not likely that the supplies will continue in sufficient amount. \* \* \*

Fumigations have been performed in every house after a death as soon as possible after the removal of the corpse. The force of fumigators consists of intelligent, sober, and honest men.



I have erred in trying to do too much myself, and see that in trying to treat cases (in order to show the physicians the proper method of saving life and energy) I lost time that should have been given to executive and office duty.

My numerous visits to guards, islands, and settlements have taken valuable time, but I have made no utterly fruitless efforts. I think all matters are running smoothly, and that the restrictions are enforced as well as can be hoped for.

Lack of time and weariness resulting from my Jesup privation of food and sleep prevent me from making the report as full as I wish to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of investigation of yellow fever at Jesup.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on receipt of Marine Hospital Bureau telegram of September 30, and the notice that a special train would be sent for me from Jesup, I left the bedside of a dying girl at 1 a. m. October 1, and, riding 4 miles in the dark and dew, I took the train, reaching Jesup at 3 a. m. Mayor Steele, Drs. Tuten and Little, and other citizens met me with a tacit welcome. It soon appeared that Dr. Tuten had insisted that Warren had died of yellow fever, and had thus offended the mayor, Drs. Eason, Drandy, and the majority of the people.

Listening to the story of Drs. Tuten and Little, I was inclined to consider the case one of yellow fever, and only wished a sample of urine. Proceeding in the dark toward the house, we were warned that Mr. Warren's father would shoot at us if we approached the house. At this moment Dr. Eason came up and volunteered to procure the urine. He failing, got permission for me to try. The urine being albuminous, I decided the case to be yellow fever. To this Drs. Drandy and Eason and the mayor, with many others, bitterly objected. Dr. Eason's history of the case only convinced me more, but in answer to the mayor's queries and to what post-mortem conditions would swerve my opinions, I told him what would and also what six points would be found, viz: Bloodless body, shrunken liver, of the color of cane of chair, empty gall bladder, small dark-blue spleen, red, bloodless kidneys, and a half gallon of black vomit in stomach and bowels.

So the mayor, deceived by my assurance, ordered the autopsy, which was performed at early daylight. My foretelling was truthful. The entire five doctors, including Dr. Samuels (who had disputed me), concurred. I ordered a prompt burial and fumigation of the house and returned to Brunswick, as the wretched state of the people and animosity to Drs. Tuten and Little would utterly prevent a general outlook. Dr. Drandy went to bed with a probable relapse from yellow fever; Dr. Eason left at once for Dales Mills. On Tuesday I returned on a hired special and found, as reported, 6 cases, all now under Dr. Tuten's care.

I learned that the fever had been in Jesup at least as early as September 6, and the town had four known recoveries, viz: Rowland, telegraph operator, whose wife and sister-in-law are ill; Robert Cole, the baggage master; and Drs. Drandy and Little. Sources of contagion are not known, except in case of Dr. Little, who contracted it from an early Brunswick refugee's child early in September or last week of August.

As reported, I placed guards on October 3, putting Mayor Steele in charge. At the time I did not know of Dr. Little's immunity, or I would have placed him in charge.

On October 4 I took a nurse to Jesup to serve the Grey sisters, and am now glad I exercised the forethought.

Mrs. Ogden, the second death, was frightened by the gate guard set by Dr. Lincoln at 10:30 a. m. and died at 3 a. m., after apparently complete convalescence.

As reported to you, the town of Jesup has 609 inhabitants—280 whites, 329 colored—of whom but 15 or 20 are possible immunes.

Warren's contact is in doubt. I do not expect to find that Warren contracted the disease in Brunswick, or directly from here. \* \* \*

Prescriptions will be filled at Dr. Tuten's drug store, by a competent pharmacist.

To-day I sent another female nurse; to-morrow will send two male nurses to care for Drs. Tuten and Samuels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of cases of cholera on the steamship Russia.*

NEW YORK QUARANTINE, October 11, 1893.

SIR: Confirming my telegrams of the 8th, 9th, and 10th instants, relative to the arrival of the steamship *Russia* from Hamburg with sickness aboard, I have the honor to submit a preliminary report on the condition on arrival and the history of the voyage, furnished by the ship's officers. Owing to the great amount of work incident thereto, in addition to my inspection duties, I am only able to give the report in outline.

The captain of the *Russia* makes the following statement relative to the embarkation of the passengers:

The vessel was sent down the river from Hamburg about 25 miles to a small place called Brunshausen, where she was anchored amidstream. The crew were placed on board and none allowed to go ashore. The vessel was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and a daily inspection made by the Hamburg-American Company's chief physician, Dr. Homan. She lay there for three days, September 21 to September 24.

On September 24, at 10 a. m., the first and second cabin and some of the steerage passengers (of the latter about 250 with their baggage) were brought down from Hamburg on a small steamer and put on board. Passed Assistant Surgeon White and Dr. Homan accompanying them. The vessel then proceeded to Cuxhaven. On the way down the river Dr. White made a thorough inspection of the vessel and the crew. On the arrival of the vessel at Cuxhaven (3 p. m.) 150 steerage or thereabouts were taken on board. The final inspection of all on board being completed, the vessel was given the bill of health, and she immediately put to sea.

The steerage passengers from Hamburg (the 250) had been detained in special boarding houses for five to six days, being inspected twice daily by Dr. White or his assistant, their baggage and personal effects having been disinfected in accordance with the regulations.

So far as I could learn from the passengers, none of the second cabin had been detained. The 151 steerage who joined the vessel at Cuxhaven had been sent down to Cuxhaven on September 21 to embark

on the *Normannia*, which for some reason did not sail. These people had been detained in Hamburg for five days previously to going to Cuxhaven and their baggage disinfected. They were kept in boarding houses at the latter place until the arrival of the steamship *Russia*. The doctors on board made the usual inspections on the day following, when all were vaccinated. The sea was very rough, and everyone on board was seasick.

*Case 1.*—On September 27 Anna Katherina Lutz, aged 47, second cabin, coming from Altona, was found in a sinking condition; scarcely any pulse, subnormal temperature; she continued to grow worse, and died the same day at 6:20 p. m.

This woman was pale and anæmic when she came on board, and was suffering with shortness of breath. No post-mortem examination made.

Three persons occupied the stateroom. The two remaining ones are perfectly healthy at the present time.

*Case 2.*—Ida Stubbe (from near Voischen, Mecklenburg), aged 1 year, taken suddenly ill with vomiting and diarrhea. On the afternoon of September 27 the child was immediately isolated in the hospital. There was a subnormal temperature. Child died September 28 at 2:10 p. m. No necropsy.

*Case 3.*—Bertha Schül, aged 18, a niece of the Stubbe family, taken ill September 30, with vomiting and diarrhea, was immediately isolated in hospital; temperature subnormal; first day, 5 stools; second day, 4 stools; third day, none; fourth day, 1 stool; eighteen hours before death comatose; temperature,  $36.5^{\circ}$  C. Died in convulsions on the morning of the 5th, 9:10 a. m. No post-mortem examination. Diagnosis, gastro-enteritis acute.

*Case 4.*—Augusta Thomas, aged 20, first cabin, died suddenly on September 27 after a severe attack of vomiting, brought on by seasickness. She was in good health just prior to the attack. No diarrhea. The brother of the deceased makes the statement that she had been for some time subject to fainting attacks and shortness of breath after any physical exertion. No necropsy.

*Case 5.*—Carl Stubbe, aged 10, a brother of Ida Stubbe, taken ill with diarrhea and vomiting on September 30; isolated in hospital; had a subnormal temperature during the first part of his illness. This case had so far recovered that he was discharged from hospital and was able to pass muster. He was immediately suspected by Dr. Sanborn and myself on first sight and put aside for further examination.

*Case 6.*—Ida Aul, aged 30, taken sick on October 3 with diarrhea and vomiting, pains in the limbs; isolated in hospital. First day, 6 stools; second day, 4 stools; third day, none; fourth day, 1; since then to present time, October 7, none. Subnormal temperature,  $36^{\circ}$  to  $36.5^{\circ}$  C. Diagnosis, gastro-enteritis acute.

This case was immediately isolated, and was, according to the doctor's statement, the first one in whom he suspected Asiatic cholera.

She was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital, where she died on the day following, October 8.

*Case 7.*—Wilhelm Schnutt, aged 15 years, found October 6 to be suffering with what appeared to be erysipelas of the foot; was dressed; on the night following he was found dead. The foot was found (post-mortem) to be in a gangrenous condition. The cause of death was stated to be embolism.

The bacteriological examination made by myself, Dr. Byron, and Dr. H. M. Biggs in the last case was confirmatory of the suspicion that it was cholera. Pure cultures of the comma bacillus were isolated. The



steerage passengers were removed to Hoffman Island on October 9 and 10, and have commenced their period of detention. The steerage was steamed at my suggestion for two hours, after which the mattresses were burned.

The inspection of the vessel has been progressing during to-day.

I have visited the vessel, Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NEW YORK QUARANTINE, October 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make a further report on the probable way cholera was contracted by the steerage passengers of the steamship *Russia*. I can not vouch for all the statements made to me by the steerage passengers, but I feel that in the greater part their statements must be accepted. It appears that 151 of the steerage passengers of the *Russia* had served the prescribed five days' detention in Hamburg, where they had been under Dr. White's inspection. It appears that these passengers were intended for the steamship *Normannia*, sailing September 20 or 21. For some reason the vessel did not sail, and these steerage passengers were left in Cuxhaven to await the sailing of the next Hamburg steamer. It has been stated by the ship's surgeon (*Russia*) that they were under sanitary supervision while there.

On the arrival of the *Russia*, on September 24, at 3 p. m., these passengers were put on board. The man Stubbe said on his first examination that he had prepared considerable food to take with him for use on the journey. This was taken away from him by Dr. White just as he and his family were about to undergo their five days' detention. While in Cuxhaven, and just as he was going aboard the vessel, he bought a sausage from one of the food peddlers there on the wharf, and took this on board with him. Immediately after the vessel set sail a good supper was provided by the vessel, which was heartily partaken of by all. So far as my observation goes, this is the custom with all steamers. On the first and second days out the weather was rough, and everyone on board was sick, as were all the members of the Stubbe family. On September 27 the child became ill with what (judging from the clinical history and the subsequent cases) was cholera. The other cases might have been contracted in the same way, but it appears to be more reasonable to suppose that either the infection came from the Stubbe family by association or by food, or that some food was taken on at Cuxhaven and not used until some days out.

I carefully noted that the baggage of these people, among whom cholera had occurred, had been disinfected. No other theory has been advanced, and, taking all things into consideration, the sporadic case or so of cholera in Cuxhaven, buying food just before going on the ship, and cholera breaking out some three days thereafter, I am inclined to cite this as the cause of the outbreak.

I am inclined to believe that the first-cabin passengers had not cholera. The second-cabin passengers may have had cholera. There can be no doubt about those in the steerage.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.



*Condition of the islands off the coast of South Carolina.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., October 15, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 22d ultimo, I have the honor to report the completion of my inspection, begun October 4, of Fenwicks Island, Blunts Point, Hutchinson, Edisto, Little Edisto, Jehossee, Wadmelow, and Youngs Islands, this report being somewhat delayed by the heavy weather of the 12th and 13th instants, which kept the *Morrill* two days at her anchorage in Steamboat Creek. Johns Island and Kiawah have not yet been visited, but will be inspected in a few days, the necessity for the cutter's cruising along the coast to aid vessels disabled by the storm undoubtedly demanding more immediate action than the former duty.

The condition of these islands is very similar to that of St. Helena and vicinity, differing from it only in degree, this section being more remote from the center of the hurricane, and the lands, for the most part more elevated, were not covered to such an extent by salt water, and but few lives were lost; the chief damage being due to the high wind and heavy rains which occurring almost daily for nearly two weeks after the gale, destroyed a large percentage of the cotton and grain in the fields and left every depression and hollow on the face of the country filled with water.

The effect of the hot, sultry weather which then followed is now seen in the malaria, which, always present in the islands, is now prevalent in almost every household. The mortality, however, from this cause is very slight, and it yields readily to proper treatment. The only other ailments worthy of mention whose origin can be traced to the storm are rheumatism, bronchitis, effects of exposure, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, and the lumbricoid ascaris of childhood. Of the four latter, due to improper food and water, the last is very common, and the former three, while never so severe as the conditions would seem to warrant, are not infrequent.

There exists at present no apparent reason to apprehend the immediate outbreak of any pestilential disease, and it is thought that with the approach of colder weather malaria will become less common. \* \* \*

Respectfully, yours,

- G. M. MAGRUDER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Disinfection of unlabeled baggage at San Francisco Quarantine Station.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 5, 1893.

SIR: I beg to report that early yesterday morning the Steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong and Yokohama, arrived in this port, and that at 10 a. m. the baggage of the steerage passengers was presented at this station for treatment. I found that all the baggage proper, except two pieces, bore the inspection labels of the United States consuls of the ports of departure, and as on inspection it did not appear in suspicious condition, I did not think it necessary to treat it, with the exception of the two pieces mentioned. These, together with 108 bundles of bedding belonging to the steerage passengers, I treated in accordance with Rule 15, Article 8, Quarantine Regulations, approved April 4, 1893.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. E. DECKER,

*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 14, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., October 14, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 14, 1893; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893. Oct. 10.....	Lord Clive.....	Liverpool.....	230

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended October 14, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Boston, Mass., October 16, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 14, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893. Sept. 8.....	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	398
Sept. 13.....	Schooner Laurier.....	Turks Island, West Indies.....	1
Sept. 14.....	Steamship Hermann.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	1
	Total.....		340

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,  
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 14, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, October 16, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 14, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893. Oct. 8	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow.....	81
8	Steamship City of Rome.....	do.....	284
8	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	111
9	Steamship Werra.....	Bremen.....	252
9	Steamship Arizona.....	Liverpool.....	135
9	Steamship Italia.....	Stettin.....	320
10	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	291
11	Steamship Dresden.....	Bremen.....	469
11	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	do.....	218
11	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	98
12	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	278
12	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow.....	113
13	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	167
13	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool.....	365
13	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg.....	216
13	Steamship Didam.....	Rotterdam.....	57
13	Steamship Zaandam.....	Amsterdam.....	62
14	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	137
14	Steamship Suevia.....	Hamburg.....	73
14	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	229
14	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	157
14	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool.....	200
	Total.....		4,303

Dr. J. H. SENNER,  
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*List of countries and places in which cholera has been officially reported since June 1, 1893.*

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended October 20, 1893.]

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto; Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, and *Goree-Dakar, Senegal*.

ARABIA.—Djeddah, Mecca, Medina, Mina; also along the Hejaz.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattien-Kerec, Szaholes, Szalnok, Szatmar, Tisza, Vienna; also in Galicia and Bukowina, *Buda-Pesth*, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, Szaboies (county of), Marmoros (county).

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*, city and province, *Brussels*.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro,\* San Paulo.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenas, Avignon, Bordeaux, *Brest*, Cadiè, Camaret, Cette, Chautenay les Nantes, Cuers, Hyères, Larcet, La Seyne, La Vallette, Limoges, Lorient district, Lyons, Marseilles, Mines, Mirepoix, Montpellier, *Nantes*, Pamiers, Pierre Benité, Privas, Salon, Sorgues, Toulon, Toulouse, Vannes district, Department of Basses Alpes.

GERMANY.—Barmen, *Berlin*, Cologne, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, Geestemünde, *Hamburg*, Homberg (district of Moers), Neuss, Neuwied, Papiermühle, Solingen, *Stettin*, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Hull*, Grimsby, Liverpool, London, Newcastle Rotherham.

INDIA.—*Calcutta*.

ITALY.—Anna Capri, Alessandria (province of), Barra, Bubbio, Caivano, Campalasso, Capri (island of), Castellamare, Canerta, Cueno (province of), Feddio, Fresonaro, Furori Grotta, Gragnano, Gaeta, Genoa, *Leghorn*, Maddaloni, Montegioco, Naples,† Origlio, *Palermo*, Pavia, Piedmont, Roccanerano, Rome, Rounigliano, Rouaverano, San Guliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona, Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, Osaka.

NETHERLANDS.—Ameide, *Amsterdam*, Avereest, Delft, Deventer, Dubbleddam, Durgerdam, Elden, Giesendam, Hansweert, Kralingen, Koog a. d. Zaan, Leerdam, Molenaarsgraaf, Nieuwe-Wetering, Oudshoorn a. d. Rhijn, Ouwerschie, Puttershock, Renkum, *Rotterdam*, Rump, Rozendaal, Streefkerk, Ter Neusen, The Hague, Utrecht, Woubrugge, Werkendam, Ysselmonde, Zuilichem, Zwijndrecht, Zaandam.

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Don district, Etissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, Grodno, Kalish, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, Koutais, Kostroma, Kuban, Kursk, Kutaisk, Lomza, Minsk, *Moscow*, Movileff, Nicolaieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Novoherkask, Orel, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, Podolia, Podolsk, Plotavà, Radom, Redout-Kale, Riazan, Saratoff, Samara, Sebastopol, Simbirsk, Smolensk, Stavropol, Tamboff, Taurida, Terek, Tchernigoff, Tersk, Terscheu district, Tiflis, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Vilna, Viatka, Vladimir, Volinsk, Volhymnia, Voronesh, Warsaw, Yaroslaff; cities of *Batoum*, Cronstadt, Ekaterinoslav, *Helsingfors*, Kertch Kieff, *Moscow*, Nijni-Novgorod, Poti, Rostoff, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, Tiflis, Warsaw.

SERVIA.—Belgrada.

\* Officially denied.

† In the province of Naples the following towns are reported: Cassino, Chinetela, Gragnano, Nocera, Pagana, Scafati.

SPAIN.—*Abando*, *Algorta*, *Arboleda*, *Arrigarriaga*, *Baracaldo*, *Begoña*, *Bilbao*, *Catalonia*, *Deusto*, *Echavarria*, *Erandio*, *Las Arenas*, *Lejona*, *Mungnia*, *Legueitio*, *Ortuella*, *Portugalete*, *San Salvador del Valle*, *Santurce*, *Sestao*, *Torre*, *Zalle*.

SWEDEN.—*Umea*.

TURKEY.—*Aboulhassib*, *Abovdjeruil*, *Abrufassié*, *Avassum*, *Bagdad*, *Bassorah*, *Constantinople*, *Chatra Amara*, *Djilila*, *Guèrmah*, *Hai*, *Hassan-Hayoun*, *Hit*, *Aamissieh*, *Kut*, *Menasin*, *Mohammerah*, *Mountefik*, *Nazrieh*, *Samara*, *Shouk-el-Sheouk*, *Smyrna*, *Tau*, *Zolen*, *Zubeir*.

*Cities where yellow fever has been officially reported to this Bureau as existing since June 1, 1893.*

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended October 20, 1893.]

BRAZIL.—*Pará*, *Pernambuco*, *Rio de Janeiro*, *Santos*.

CUBA.—*Cienfuegos*, *Havana*, *Matanzas*, *Neuvitas*, *Sagua la Grande*, *Santiago de Cuba*.

COSTA RICA.—*Limon*.

ECUADOR.—*Guayaquil*.

MEXICO.—*Merida*, *Vera Cruz*.

COLOMBIA.—*Bocas del Toro*.

UNITED STATES.—*Georgia*, *Brunswick*, *Jesup*, *St. Simons Island*, *Jekyl Island*, *Conquest's Camp*, *Satilla River*.

VENEZUELA.—*Caracas*.

# VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

## CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 15, 1893.*

Fifteen vessels inspected and passed.

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 14, 1893.*

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

One vessel, British s. s. *Ardandhu*, sent to Reedy Island for disinfection October 12, 1893.

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

*Week ended October 15, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. <i>Ardandhu</i> .....	Oct. 12	Havana .....	Waiting orders.	Disinfected.....	Oct. 13

## KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 7, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bkn. J. H. <i>Dexter</i> .....	Oct. 4	Cienfuegos..	Hampton Roads.	Held for disinfection and observation.	

One death from yellow fever.



VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 7, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 11, 1893.*

Three vessels inspected and passed.

*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland.*—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 6; and membranous croup, 1.

*San Francisco.*—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 468, including phthisis pulmonalis, 73; enteric fever, 12; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of September, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns having an aggregate population of 797,000 show a total of 1,061 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 109; enteric fever, 37; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 22; and whooping cough, 7.

IOWA—*Keokuk.*—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton.*—Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 34, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Northampton.*—Month of September, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Month of September, 1893. Compared with the preceding month, the reports indicate that dysentery increased and that inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of September in the seven years, 1886-1892, intermittent fever, remittent fever, and influenza were less prevalent in September, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, typhoid fever was reported present in Michigan in the month of September, 1893, at 75 places; scarlet fever at 67 places; diphtheria, 56; and measles at 9 places. Reports from all sources show typhoid fever reported at 6 places less, scarlet fever at 9 places less, diphtheria at 24 places less, and measles at 17 places less in the month of September, 1893, than in the preceding month.

Week ended October 7, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 56 observers indicate that typhoid fever, intermittent fever, and bronchitis increased, and that rheumatism decreased in area of prevalence. Enteric fever was reported present during the week at 53 places; diphtheria at 33; scarlet fever at 32; measles at 4; and phthisis pulmonalis at 39 places.

MINNESOTA.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 1,301,826. Reports received by the State board of health from 849 localities show a total of 1,021 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 109; enteric fever, 48; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 36; croup, 1; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 6.

Minneapolis.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 197, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 27; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 10; and whooping cough, 1.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 520,000. Total deaths, 799, including phthisis pulmonalis, 71; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 32; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 18; croup, 7; and whooping cough, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 94, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2; and measles, 1.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 353, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 7; croup, 9; and whooping cough, 2.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 30; including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 61,500. Total deaths, 87; including phthisis pulmonalis, 8 and enteric fever, 1.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 57; including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 260,000. Total deaths, 402; including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 23; croup, 7; and measles, 1.

#### *Publications received.*

Rules for Checking the Spread of Contagious and Infectious Diseases, with Special Instructions in Regard to Cholera, issued by the Provincial board of health of Nova Scotia.

Proceedings of a Sanitary Convention held at Stanton, Mich., April 27 and 28, 1893.

Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'académie des Sciences, Paris, No. 15, September 25, 1893.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States :</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	49	6	.....	1.03	.....	.29
Portland, Me.....	51	5	.....	.91	.....	.44
Northfield, Vt.....	48	6	.....	.66	.....	.54
Manchester, N. H.....	53	5	.....	.84	.....	.52
Boston, Mass.....	59	4	.....	.94	.....	.93
Nantucket, Mass.....	57	0	.....	1.24	.....	1.07
Block Island, R. I.....	57	1	.....	.98	.....	.88
New London, Conn.....	56	3	.....	.98	.....	.96
<b>Middle Atlantic States :</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	55	5	.....	.84	.....	.68
New York, N. Y.....	59	3	.....	.77	.....	.53
Philadelphia, Pa.....	60	3	.....	.63	.....	.05
Atlantic City, N. J.....	60	1	.....	.77	.....	.71
Baltimore, Md.....	61	1	.....	.70	.....	.28
Washington, D. C.....	61	1	.....	.77	.....	.06
Lynchburg, Va.....	62	0	.....	.84	1.14	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	65	1	.....	.91	.....	.77
<b>South Atlantic States :</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	64	3	.....	.91	.....	.47
Raleigh, N. C.....	64	2	.....	1.05	.....	.78
Wilmington, N. C.....	68	1	.....	1.08	.....	.36
Charleston, S. C.....	71	2	.....	1.10	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	69	3	.....	1.23	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	71	3	.....	.96	1.21	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	74	2	.....	1.63	1.74	1.36
Titusville, Fla.....	76	1	.....	1.57	.....	.96
Jupiter, Fla.....	79	1	.....	1.48	.....	1.08
Key West, Fla.....	81	1	.....	1.45	.....	1.30
<b>Gulf States :</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	65	1	.....	.60	.....	.37
Pensacola, Fla.....	73	0	.....	.84	.....	.36
Mobile, Ala.....	72	0	.....	.76	.....	.14
Montgomery, Ala.....	70	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	70	.....	1	.59	.11	.....
New Orleans, La.....	74	.....	1	.75	.53	.....
Shreveport, La.....	70	.....	2	.67	.....	.11
Fort Smith, Ark.....	66	0	.....	.79	.....	.39
Little Rock, Ark.....	67	.....	2	.42	.42	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	70	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
Galveston, Tex.....	75	1	.....	1.12	.....	.37
San Antonio, Tex.....	72	3	.....	.54	.....	.51
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	1	.....	.86	.....	.71
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee :</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	.....	1	.61	.....	.21
Nashville, Tenn.....	64	.....	2	.61	.76	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	65	0	.....	.74	.....	.32
Knoxville, Tenn.....	63	0	.....	.70	.23	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	63	1	.....	.63	2.00	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	58	4	.....	.70	.87	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61	2	.....	.56	.88	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	58	4	.....	.63	.79	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	59	3	.....	.56	.35	.....
<b>Lake Region :</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	53	5	.....	.77	.....	.54
Rochester, N. Y.....	54	6	.....	.67	.....	.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	54	7	.....	.84	.....	.15
Erie, Pa.....	56	5	.....	.98	.....	.24
Cleveland, Ohio.....	56	4	.....	.70	.17	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	57	5	.....	.70	.53	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	56	5	.....	.56	1.42	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	56	3	.....	.63	2.08	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	53	6	.....	.64	.....	1.83
Alpena, Mich.....	49	7	.....	.89	.47	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	49	1	.....	.89	.....	.16
Green Bay, Wis.....	52	1	.....	.70	.....	.06
Grand Haven, Mich.....	53	4	.....	.61	.....	.06
Milwaukee, Wis.....	55	1	.....	.61	.....	.27
Chicago, Ill.....	56	1	.....	.78	.....	.55
Duluth, Minn.....	48	0	.....	.78	.33	.....

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 9, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley :</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	52	1	.....	.52	.54	.....
Lacrosse, Wis.....	53	3	.....	.68	.51	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	3	.....	.81	.....	.25
Davenport, Iowa.....	57	3	.....	.70	.....	.53
Des Moines, Iowa.....	56	4	.....	.86	.....	.74
Keokuk, Iowa.....	58	5	.....	.83	.....	.60
Springfield, Ill.....	59	4	.....	.81	.....	.73
Cairo, Ill.....	63	.....	1	.56	.18	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	62	4	.....	.63	.49	.....
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	62	3	.....	.73	.....	.28
Kansas City, Mo.....	60	5	.....	.91	.....	.90
Concordia, Kans.....	63	4	.....	.44	.....	.43
Omaha, Nebr.....	57	5	.....	.70	.....	.65
Yankton, S. Dak.....	55	3	.....	.43	.....	.09
Valentine, Nebr.....	53	1	.....	.35	.....	.35
Huron, S. Dak.....	51	0	.....	.35	.....	.33
Pierre, S. Dak.....	54	.....	1	.14	.80	.....
<b>Extreme Northwest :</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	48	2	.....	.56	.....	.16
St. Vincent, Minn.....	45	1	.....	.49	.....	.33
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	49	.....	1	.28	.....	.17
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	48	.....	1	.22	.....	.20
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	47	.....	3	.14	.55	.....
Helena, Mont.....	49	.....	5	.21	.19	.....
Rapid City, S. D.....	53	.....	1	.14	.35	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	51	.....	4	.46	.97	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	58	.....	6	.32	2.40	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	52	1	.....	.07	.07	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	56	1	.....	.86	.13	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50	.....	0	.15	.....	.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	55	2	.....	.28	.....	.27
Denver, Colo.....	54	2	.....	.14	.....	.12
Montrose, Colo.....	54	.....	2	.23	.....	.23
Pueblo, Colo.....	56	2	.....	.07	.....	.03
Dodge City, Kans.....	60	1	.....	.35	.....	.35
Abilene, Tex.....	69	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	53	.....	2	.28	.....	.28
El Paso, Tex.....	67	.....	3	.28	.....	.28
Tucson, Ariz.....	72	.....	6	.14	.....	.14
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	53	.....	4	.98	3.07	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	57	.....	6	.79	3.24	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	56	.....	2	.51	2.42	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	66	.....	2	.25	.71	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	65	1	.....	.18	.....	.06
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	.....	2	.23	.....	.13
Fresno, Cal.....	69	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Keeler, Cal.....	66	.....	1	.03	.....	.03
Los Angeles, Cal.....	66	.....	1	.20	.....	.20
San Diego, Cal.....	65	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	77	.....	1	.07	.....	.07

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

AFRICA.

*Reappearance of cholera in Senegal.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Goree-Dakar, September 19, 1893.

SIR: Since writing my dispatch No. 171, dated September 7, a few cases of cholera have again appeared at various places in the colony, and last evening 2 cases were announced at Goree, one of which very quickly proved fatal. This news has been cabled to Europe, doubtless in time to prevent liners from loading for the colony, and clean bills of health are no longer issued.

It is not generally expected that this fresh outbreak will continue long, as the dry Harmattan winds should be established in about a month from this time, which have a greater effect, perhaps, than frost in arresting diseases which require both heat and moisture for their development.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. STRICKLAND,  
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

BELGIUM.

*Cholera in Antwerp.*

ANTWERP, October 18, 1893.

Cholera again; 5 cases and 3 deaths past three days.

M. J. ROSENAU,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

ANTWERP, October 19, 1893.

Cholera, 6 cases and 4 deaths yesterday.

M. J. ROSENAU,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Antwerp, Belgium, October 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 6 deaths from cholera in the city during the week ending Saturday, September 30. Of these, 2 were strangers in the city.

At the hospital, which I visited again to-day, I was shown only 1 case remaining under treatment, that an infant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Emigrants detained in hotels at Antwerp—All baggage inspected.*

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, October 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: Cases of cholera are becoming less frequent. The prospect appears favorable.

The cold weather has rendered living on the *Nederland* quite uncomfortable, if not hazardous to health, and we have decided that it is better for the present to detain all steerage passengers for the five days in the hotels again. The ship, with all its fittings, remains in commission ready for occupancy again at a moment's notice.

Isolation in the hotels is continued as before, and the hotels are visited regularly, either by myself or by Dr. Hatch. In this way we have a very fair assurance that the emigrants are properly cared for and isolated, and that they really stay under observation for the full five days.

All baggage, including the first class, is now included in our inspection and disinfected or rejected if found necessary.

I have cabled to-day to critically examine the steamer *Friesland* for unlabeled steerage baggage because the emigrants brought a large number of small bundles and baskets of fruit and sausages and forbidden articles at the last moment, and the disposal of the same was doubtful.

For this ship sixty-six feather beds were refused. They were mostly from Germany.

From what I noticed of the handling of baggage on this ship I am more than ever convinced that our labels pasted on in the usual way come off. This is particularly true of soft, pliable containers and baskets.

Vaccination of the crews is continued, although no longer insisted upon, for there is very little smallpox in the city at present.

Vaccination is a splendid measure to get the crew together and to guard against deceptions, for it is not likely that a substitute will allow himself to be operated upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Relative to detention of emigrants at Antwerp.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1893.

Your recommendation to pass without detention Swiss and Germans (except Hamburgers) from known noninfected districts approved.

WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant Surgeon ROSENAU, M. H. S., Antwerp.

## CANADA.

*Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.*

QUEBEC, CANADA, October 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this week's fleet of steamers, *Sarnia*, *Parisian*, *Pomeranian*, and *Lake Nepigon*, from Liverpool, and the *Polana*, from Hamburg and Antwerp, bringing a total of 689 steerage passengers, all in good health. The flow of immigration is gradually declining as the season advances.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. BANKS,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

## CUBA.

*Yellow fever at Cienfuegos.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Cienfuegos, October 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the week ending September 30, 1893:

Yellow fever has increased the last week in this jurisdiction, particularly in the St. Clara and Las Cruces districts. In these places many new cases and deaths are reported daily. Typhoid fever also prevails. In this city the sanitary condition is as follows: Thirty-three deaths, including 21 from yellow fever and 2 from typhoid fever.

Although the board of health had promised me several times to enforce the Spanish Government regulations, which I had the honor to send you September 5, 1893, they have not paid attention to them. I carry out the disinfection and fumigation of all the ships bound for any port of the United States, because cholera has been declared officially in Bilbao and Santander, Spain, and as all Spanish steamships coming here touch at these places.

The weather is still very hot, favoring the yellow fever.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Dr. MANUEL R. MORENO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Two cases of smallpox in Havana among passengers landed from the steamship Lafayette.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the French steamer *Lafayette*, from St. Nazaire via Santander and Corunna, arrived in this port on the 6th instant, with 2 of her passengers sick with what was diagnosed on board as typhoid fever. They were disembarked that same day, one going to the private hospital "Garcini," and the other seems to have gone at first to a house in Lamparilla street, from which he was sent in a few hours to the male charity hospital. On their arrival at said institutions they were both found to be suffering from confluent smallpox. As both were carried through the entire length of the city, one stopping for awhile at a private house, time only can determine to what extent this loathsome disease may be spread, not only by these two cases, but by over 200 passengers who were allowed to go ashore without even the precaution of having vaccination and immunity looked after.

As the city has been for some months free from smallpox, it is very discouraging and to be regretted that it should now be exposed to a spread of the foul disease by such loose and culpable methods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

## FRANCE.

*Cholera at Nantes and Brest.*

Under date of October 2 the United States consul at Nantes reports that during the week ended October 1 there were in that city 22 cases of



cholera, with 18 deaths from the same disease. He further reports that during the two weeks ended October 1 there were 48 deaths from cholera in the city of Brest.

Under date of October 9 the consul reports that during the week ended October 8 there were 12 cases of cholera, with 10 deaths, in the city of Nantes. Two other cases, 1 fatal, are reported in the district of Loire Inférieure during the same period.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Cholera on the steamship Helvetia at Hamburg.*

HAMBURG, GERMANY, September 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the freight steamship *Helvetia*, which left Hamburg Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, returned yesterday evening to the mouth of the Elbe and went into quarantine, having on board one fireman dead of disease so closely resembling cholera as to call for further investigation, which is now being made.

This ship was inspected by Sanitary Inspector Dr. J. T. Mitchell one hour before sailing, and each one of the crew questioned carefully as to his health, all being found in apparently good condition and the ship itself clean and cargo good.

As soon as the result of investigation is known I will inform the Bureau.

When the quarantine has expired and the crew apartments are disinfected I will issue another bill of health or a visé to the present one.

Inasmuch as the afflicted fireman had no possible connection with the cargo, it would seem to be unnecessary to disinfect cargo, which has been closed up tightly in the hold of the ship prior to any sickness occurring on board.

The ship was bound for New Orleans via Havre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, September 30, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my letter of 27th instant, in which I reported a suspicious case as having occurred on steamship *Helvetia*, causing her to return to Hamburg, I beg to state that the case in question and still another occurring since proved to be cholera. The ship has been disinfected and her cargo transferred to the *Australia*, which latter ship will stop at Havre for visé of bill of health after five days out.

The company saw fit to have the cargo fumigated after stowing in the *Australia*, and the latter ship was disinfected prior to taking cargo.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

##### *Cholera at Hamburg decreasing.*

HAMBURG, GERMANY, October 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the epidemic of cholera asiatica in Hamburg seems now, in accordance with my prognostication in my former letter dated 20th ultimo, to be about concluded.

The official report shows that there were during the last twenty-four hours no new cases, and the accompanying schedule shows clearly the steady rise of cases on the first four or five days, accounted for by the steady influx of bacilli during that period, while afterward the equally steady fall shows the decreasing number.

While the spirallæ are still present in the water supply, they are decreasing, and it is confidently expected that they will within ten days have totally ceased to exist.

There can be no shadow of doubt in regard to the cause of this little epidemic, and truly it might be said that the very moment the bacilli leave the water, the city is no longer in any sense infected.

So far as I can ascertain, all the cases are attributable directly to the water drunk.

I will cable within a week after the last case the sanitary status of the city.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

*Statistics regarding cholera in Hamburg from September 16, 1893, to October 3, 1893.*

Date.	New cases.	Deaths.	Totals to date.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths.	Totals to date.
Sept. 16.....	3		3	Sept. 25.....	8	4	81
17.....	2	3	5	26.....	5	1	86
18.....	4	2	9	27.....	6		92
19.....	4	1	13	28.....	6	3	98
20.....	10	3	23	29.....	5	1	103
21.....	12	3	35	30.....	2	3	105
22.....	17	3	52	Oct. 1.....	2	2	107
23.....	14	4	66	2.....	3	3	110
24.....	7	9	73	3.....		3	110

In addition, there have been probably a dozen cases in Altona of which no definite information is obtainable.

*Relative to cholera infection by salted sheep guts.*

HAMBURG, GERMANY, October 4, 1893.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter of September 5 (H. W. A.), regarding "salted sheep guts," I deferred answer until such time as I could obtain an investigation, and now submit herewith a translation of the report of director, Prof. Dunbar, on samples of guts submitted to him by me.

From this report and from my personal knowledge of Prof. Dunbar's integrity and attainments as a scientist, I am fully satisfied that the article in question is harmless.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

HAMBURG, September 29, 1893.

I have the honor to respectfully report to your honor that, upon the request of Dr. J. H. White, of the American consulate here, salted sheep

guts from a nominally infected locality, to be exported to America, have been inspected by us for the purpose of discovering how long cholera vibriones are able to exist upon them.

As can be seen by the following table, only those of the guts which were infected with cholera vibriones showed evolutionary vibriones after having been kept for six hours in a refrigerator, while those kept at a temperature of 22° C. and 37° C. showed existence after three hours' time, but no more after six hours.

*Result of inspection showing the duration of evolution of cholera vibriones upon salted sheep guts.*

+ = evolutionary cholera vibriones shown.  
— = evolutionary cholera vibriones not shown.

	After 1 hour.		After 3 hours.		After 6 hours.		After 9 hours.		After 24 hours.	
	Gela- tin.	Pep- tone.	Gela- tin.	Pep- tone.	Gela- tin.	Pep- tone.	Gela- tin.	Pep- tone.	Gela- tin.	Pep- tone.
37° C. ....	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abun- dant.	Abun- dant.		Less abun- dant.						
22° C. ....	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abun- dant.	Abun- dant.		Less abun- dant.						
Refrigerator.....	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—
+ 4° C. ....	Abun- dant.	Abun- dant.	Spare..	Abun- dant.		Separ- ate col- onies.				

I respectfully ask your honor to give notice of this report to Dr. J. H. White.

Dr. DUNBAR.

*One case of cholera at Geestemünde, September 26.*

BREMEN, GERMANY, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm the following cable: "One cholera case Geestemünde, imported." The patient is a workingman who arrived in Geestemünde September 25 from Itzehoe, from which place he is said to have traveled via Hamburg. He was taken ill the day after his arrival, and after a bacteriological examination the nature of his illness was officially announced yesterday, with the statement that the case is a light one. The patient has been isolated, and all needful precautions taken to prevent the town becoming infected. Passengers from this port pass through Geestemünde in going to Bremerhaven to take the steamer, but the train does not stop there; but should the town become infected through this case, great care will be necessary to prevent the carriage of infection by the crews of steamers on account of the proximity of the two towns.

Very respectfully,

P. M. CARRINGTON,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Relative to detention of emigrants at Bremen.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1893.

Recommendation to pass without detention emigrants known by you to come from noninfected districts of Germany approved.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon CARRINGTON, M. H. S.,

Bremen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Cholera at Hull.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Hull, October 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since the 22d ultimo, the date of my last report upon the cholera situation at this port, 3 more cases of cholera—all fatal—have occurred in Hull on the following dates, viz, September 23, 24, and 26. A large number of cases of diarrhea and a few of choleraic diarrhea have also been reported, but none of these were fatal. During the last three days, however, only 4 cases of diarrhea have been reported. The authorities do not anticipate any further cases of cholera, and of one thing they feel certain, *i. e.*, that there will be no epidemic of cholera in Hull this year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BYRON G. DANIELS,

Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

*Relative to merchandise and emigrants from Glasgow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Glasgow, Scotland, October 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *City of Rome*, of the Anchor Line, sailed from this port for New York September 28. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles, skins, gunnies, and crude rubber from India. The gunnies were new, and the agents of the line showed me certificates of disinfection, signed by the consul at Calcutta, for the skins. All the continental emigrants who went by this steamer were Scandinavians.

The steamship *Norwegian*, of the Allen Line, sailed for New York September 30. She carried 120 emigrants, 26 of whom were from the British Isles, 5 Scandinavians, and 89 from other ports of the continent. These latter came from Rotterdam, and all had certificates showing that they had been medically inspected by the city authorities before leaving. They were detained here five days and their baggage disinfected.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.



HOLLAND.

*Cholera and smallpox at Rotterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, October 3, 1893.

SIR: \* \* \* Cholera appears to be declining here, there being only 5 cases, with 3 deaths reported last week. Smallpox is, however, on the increase, there being 28 cases, with 3 deaths reported for the same period.

Respectfully, yours,

R. M. WOODWARD,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

ITALY.

*Cholera at Leghorn.*

GENEVA, October 16, 1893.

Forty-seven new cases, 9 deaths, Leghorn.

B. W. BROWN,

*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report on the cholera at Leghorn.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Leghorn, Italy, September 30, 1893.*

SIR: I arrived here yesterday afternoon to find the town with a deserted look, and a general panic among the inhabitants, many of whom had fled to other places. As many as 30,000, I am informed, have lately left, and business is generally prostrated. Arriving at the railway station, I was struck with its deserted appearance; an air of gloom seemed to hang over the few people in the empty streets, and the general air of the place seemed to indicate that the angel of death hovered about. All the hotels are closed, but at the request of the consul one of them allows me to occupy a room. The watchman and I seem to be the sole occupants. Mortality from this epidemic so far is about 65 per cent, and the female deaths have more than doubled those of men. Nearly all the cases admitted to the lazaretto have died, so it is to be abandoned for a new one now ready. The authorities appear to be making strenuous endeavors to stay the epidemic. The mayor has prohibited public processions, closed the schools, etc. A procession of 200 women who attempted a visit to a shrine in the suburbs has just been dispersed by the police and the church closed, which nearly resulted in a riot. I am told that if necessary the troops will be called out to preserve order. I telegraphed about the *Carlo R.* at Asinara. Another ship in the same predicament is expected there in a few days.

Very truly, yours,

IRVING C. ROSSE,

*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Leghorn, Italy, October 1, 1893.*

SIR: Since arriving here but 2 vessels have sailed for the United States, owing to the general suspension of business. The Italian

barque *Maltei*, with a cargo of marble for New Orleans, was inspected and fumigated according to regulations. As she is thoroughly impregnated with petroleum and has a long voyage ahead, the chances of her carrying infection are small. The *Olympia*, of the Anchor Line, with marble and argols for New York, was also disinfected with sulphur and live steam. A few boxes of fresh peanuts were allowed on board, as the boxes were new and came from Pisa by canal, the boat conveying them having had no communication with the shore. They were also accompanied by a certificate as to the sanitary condition of the place whence they were shipped. The *Olympia* is to stop at Messina, and is expected to reach New York in about thirty days. She had one passenger from Scotland.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera the Italian authorities here give clean bills of health, and it is said that a disposition exists on the part of the populace to conceal cases for the reason that the sanitary authorities destroy furniture in making necessary disinfection and make no adequate return therefor.

In connection with other precautionary measures, it is worth noting that the grand marble synagogue was closed on the Day of Atonement (September 25) by order of the Chief Rabbi Benamozegh, of Leghorn. Next to that of Amsterdam this is the wealthiest synagogue in the world, and this is the first time that it has ever been closed.

From the best sources of information, the following places appear generally to be infected: Constantinople, Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Sea of Marmora, Galipoli, and Lapsaki.

Very respectfully,

IRVING C. ROSSE,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Detention of emigrants from Italy.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Genoa, September 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram: "Baggage Naples emigrants must be disinfected at Genoa, and emigrants detained five days Genoa. Wyman."

It will require two days to bring them by steamer from Naples, then five days here will give seven days of isolation, which I think will guarantee safety. The baggage will be thoroughly steamed, and emigrants bathed, if I think necessary. No cholera in Genoa.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

RUSSIA.

*Cholera in Moscow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, September 26, 1893.*

Cases under treatment September 18, 56; cases during week ended September 24, 25; cured, 36; deaths, 18; cases remaining under treatment, 27.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*Acting Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, October 3, 1893.*

Cases remaining under treatment September 24, 27; cases during week ended October 1, 29; cured during the week, 14; deaths during the week, 11; cases remaining under treatment, 35.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*Acting Consul.*

*Cholera in Batoum.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Batoum, Russia, September 23, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that cholera broke out here on the 21st instant on the British steamship *City of Wakefield* while waiting her turn to load a cargo of petroleum in cases. Nine men were attacked with sickness, 5 cases are declared to be Asiatic cholera and the remaining 4 to have suspicious symptoms; 1 of the men died yesterday and 3 others are in a very bad state.

There have also been 8 cases from Batoum and neighborhood, 3 of which have ended fatally; it is rumored that the disease has broken out among the garrison and that 3 soldiers died yesterday. It is impossible, however, to verify this report, as military authorities in Russia never grant any information regarding health of troops.

It will be seen from the following figures that the disease has nearly ceased at Tiflis and Poti: Kouban government, August 30 to September 2, 35 deaths, 58 cases; Tiflis (city), September 15 to 19, 4 deaths, 6 cases; Tiflis government, August 30 to September 15, 1 death, 4 cases; Poti (town), August 5 to September 10, 1 death, 3 cases; Koutais government, August 5 to September 10, 3 deaths, 9 cases; Batoum, August 5 to September 23, 5 deaths, 20 cases, including 4 suspicious cases.

The weather has again become much warmer, which is unfavorable to the extinction of the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,  
*Vice Consul.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

SPAIN.

*Cholera in the province of Vizcaya.*

The United States consul at Barcelona transmits the following report of cholera cases and deaths in the province of Vizcaya from September 22 to 29, inclusive:

Abando y Ciervana, 55 cases, 12 deaths; Arboledas, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Baracaldo, 48 cases, 20 deaths; Bègona, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Bilbao, 69 cases, 48 deaths; Deusto, 13 cases, 6 deaths; Erandio, 15 cases, 4 deaths; Gamiz, 1 case; Gallarta, 17 cases, 2 deaths; Las Arenas, 1 case, 2 deaths; Lequeitio, 1 death; Libano de Arrieta, 1 case; Musques, 6 cases, 2 deaths; Ochandiano, 1 case; Ortuella, 18 cases, 6 deaths; Portugalete, 3 cases, 2 deaths; San Salvador, 10 cases, 10 deaths; Santurce, 27 cases, 12 deaths; Sestao, 19 cases, 12 deaths; Turre, 1 case, 1 death; Zalla, 1 case.

Under date of October 4 the United States consular agent at Bilbao reports that during the week ended October 3 there were 307 cases of cholera with 94 deaths in the province of Vizcaya.

#### TURKEY.

##### *Figs from Smyrna allowed shipment.*

Under date of October 16, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

SMYRNA, October 14, 1893.

In view of certificate of sanitary office and board of physicians deposited at American consulate stating that the epidemic has entered sporadic period and considering that danger of infection is now over and certifying also that not a single attack of disease has occurred amongst workmen packing figs daily since appearance of crop; moreover, considering that figs packed and shipped now will reach America after forty days, the principal merchants request Dr. Wyman to cable consul authorizing delivery of certificates for figs shipped from Smyrna and packed henceforth.

J. H. MADDEN,  
United States Consul.

##### *Cholera in Turkey in Asia.*

BAGDAD, September 7, 1893.

During the week ended September 2, 1893, there were 122 deaths reported from cholera, and during the week ended September 9 there were 336 deaths reported from cholera, but these reports are incomplete. There are many surreptitious burials, the true facts being suppressed by the authorities. Panic and flight of Christians and Jews. Mohammedans resigned "to the will of God." Rumor here that 75,000 died of cholera in Mecca during this year's pilgrimage, which was unusually large.

No rational attempt is made to stay the disease. At any hour that I choose to look out of the window I can see a dozen women washing clothes soiled with cholera dejecta in the river, and immediately below water carriers obtaining our daily beverage.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN C. SUNDBERG,  
Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1893.

May give certificates for figs packed henceforth.

WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the AMERICAN CONSUL, Smyrna.

#### VENEZUELA.

##### *Yellow fever in Venezuela.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
La Guayra, October 3, 1893.

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the Government of Venezuela has issued an official circular announcing that yellow fever



has appeared in several parts of this consular district. However, up to this date, there are no cases reported in La Guayra. The Government appears to be making an effort to keep the fever from spreading throughout the country.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PHILIP C. HANNA,  
*United States Consul.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Relative to yellow fever at Caracas.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch just received from our minister at Caracas, reporting the existence of yellow fever at that capital.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*CARACAS, September 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of an order of the governor of the federal district, printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the 26th instant, and since reproduced in the public press, announcing the appearance of various cases of yellow fever. The reports with reference to its extent are conflicting, but most of the deaths have occurred in the Hospital Vargas, the principal public hospital of the city. Among the victims is one of the attending sisters of charity. The hospital statement for August, printed in the *Gaceta Oficial*, the 19th instant, reported 1 death from yellow fever, but there has been no public statement since then.

There are always two conflicting opinions regarding the existence of yellow fever in Caracas. One is that there are seldom any real cases of of that fever in the city. For example, in a conversation day before yesterday with an eminent local physician, he said to me that "there is no epidemic of yellow fever in Caracas. There have been some cases of remittent hemorrhagic fever very similar to it, but only in the Hospital Vargas. The greater part of sickness from fever in the city at present is of paludal form, intermittent and remittent, which always appears in seasons in which a high temperature prevails." On the other hand, it is maintained by many that yellow fever is always epidemic in Caracas, and that sporadic cases are apt to appear at any time, but more often at this season of the year.

Between the difference of professional opinion, the possible popular tendency to consider as yellow fever certain other malignant fevers with similar symptoms, and a disinclination to ever publicly admit the existence of yellow fever here, it is very difficult to say what the real facts are. The most significant fact is that the press at present admits the existence of the disease. Mr. Bartleman, during his three years' residence here, does not recall that to have been done before until the August hospital statement above referred to.

I hardly think that it ought to be called epidemic at this time, and I was doubtful whether, under the quarantine regulations accompanying

the Department's circular instruction of March 5, it were necessary for me to cable. In view, however, of its official announcement, and of the further fact that my colleagues, the ministers of France and Spain, had telegraphed their Governments, so that it was possible that information might reach the United States through the press of possibly exaggerated character, I deemed it more prudent to cable you, which I did yesterday, as follows: "Various cases of yellow fever."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

OFFICIAL GAZETTE,  
Caracas, September 26, 1893.

#### FEDERAL DISTRICT.

*United States of Venezuela, Government of the Federal District, Caracas, September 25, 1893*

#### *To the Prefects of the District and Inspector of City Cleanliness:*

Various cases of yellow fever having appeared, and it being indispensable to take measures for the protection of the public health, it is necessary that the jefe civil of each parish personally, or through the commissary-general of the same, should visit constantly all establishments, principally mess houses, stables, inns, cutiembres,\* hospitals, groceries, bakeries, and other places which constitute permanent foci of infection which ought to be removed.

Which I announce to you for its fulfillment, warning you to report weekly the result of these visits.

J. FRANCISCO CASTILLO.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos*.—The following report, dated October 9, 1893, has been received from the United States sanitary inspector:

During the week ended September 7, 1893, there were 28 deaths, including yellow fever, 12, and enteric fever, 2. During the month of September there were 225 cases of yellow fever and 35 deaths. The city is still in bad sanitary condition. During the month there were 126 deaths, including yellow fever, 35, and enteric fever, 9.

*Havana*.—Under date of October 14, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 106 deaths in this city during the week ending October 12, 1893. Eleven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases, 4 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, and 1 by smallpox. One of the 2 cases of confluent smallpox imported from Spain last week by the French steamer *Lafayette* died on the 11th instant.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended September 20, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 102, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

\*Shops where leather soles for sandals or Alpargatas are cut and distributed to people who make them at their homes as piecework and return to shop.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 31.0 a thousand.

**London.**—One thousand six hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including 2 from smallpox; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 41; diphtheria, 96; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 14; diarrhea and dysentery, 87; and 1 from cholera. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand. In greater London 2,067 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 12; and diarrhea, 2.

**Hull.**—Two weeks ended September 23, 1893. Population, 208,639. Total deaths, 195, including cholera, 30; and enteric fever, 13.

**Ireland.**—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 30 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Galway, viz, 49.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea, 17.

**Scotland.**—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 21.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 552, including scarlet fever, 8; measles, 2; diphtheria, 19; whooping cough, 29; fever, 13; and diarrhea, 36.

#### *Status of the cholera epidemic.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, October 8, 1893.]

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**—Of the 3 cases last reported from Berlin, 2 recovered and 1 was fatal. No new cases are reported, and the city has been declared free from cholera since September 30. In Hamburg conditions have improved. The number of cases has decreased, and those already reported are scattered throughout the city. No cholera focus has formed. From September, 25 to 30 cases and deaths were reported as follows: Five cases, 1 death; 4 cases, 1 death; 5 cases, 1 death; 2 cases, 3 deaths; in all, up to the present time, 105 cases, 37 deaths.

In Altona about 12 cases, of which half were fatal, have been reported. Some isolated cases, imported from Hamburg, are reported from some localities in North Germany; also 2 more cases in Kiel and Bodenwerder, in the Hameln district, and one case each in Rissen, Pinneberg

district, in Geestemünde, Itzehol, and Kirshborgum in the Weener, district. At Cuxhaven, September 29, 2 fatal cases occurred on a steamer. Many cholera cases are reported as having occurred on the steamer *Helix*, from St. Petersburg, which arrived in harbor at Lubeck September 28. From the Rhine province 1 cholera case is reported at Heerdt, Neurs district, in the person of a Dutch sailor, and a fatal case at Emmerich. Many cases are reported from places along the Oder. One fatal case occurred on a vessel during the voyage from Stettin to Schmedt; 2 cases, 1 death, in Stettin; 1 death in Sydowsane; 2 cases, 1 death in Alt-Drewitz.

FRANCE.—No late cholera reports have been received.

SPAIN.—At Bilboa from September 1 to 15, there were 163 cases of cholera and 41 deaths; at Belchite, according to German official reports, from September 10 to 16 there were 12 cases and 4 deaths; at Villareale, September 11 and 12, 7 cases, 4 deaths; at Zumarraga, September 15, 2 cases, 1 death.

ITALY—*Palermo*.—Cholera is still epidemic. The total number of cases up to date is 363; deaths 194. The disease has broken out in an insane asylum. Numerous cholera cases have been observed at Patti, in the province of Messina. At Leghorn, September 27, there were 33 cholera cases and 16 deaths.

For some weeks past there has been an exodus of the better classes of the community to the neighboring cities, especially to Pisa, Lucca, and Bagni di Lucca. These places should be carefully observed on account of the number of refugees they have received. Cholera statistics for other places in Italy are as follows: Scafati, province of Salerno, from August 21 to 27, 10 choleraic deaths; August 28 to September 3, 22 cases, 13 deaths; September 4 to 8, 12 cases, 8 deaths, and isolated cases from other parts of the province. From September 1 to 5 many cases of cholera were observed at the insane asylum at Aersa, province of Caserta. At Cassino the epidemic is extinct. From August 3 to September 15 168 cases and 106 deaths, in all, were reported at Cassino.

Many suspicious cases have been reported on board the man-of-war *Affondatore* in the harbor of Naples. The vessel was sent to quarantine at Asinara. The steam packet *Carlo* reported 144 cholera deaths on the voyage from Brazil. Seventeen persons were ill with cholera on board when the vessel went into quarantine at Asinara.

ENGLAND.—Cholera statistics are reported as follows: At Hull, from August 24 to September 20, 9 cases; at Grimsby, during the same period, 3 cases. A few days later fresh cases were observed at Hull and Grimsby. Isolated cases are reported from Hurst, Ashton-am-der-Lynne, Mansfield, Derby, Ilkerston, Mitcham, Appleton-le-Street, and many from Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool.

NETHERLANDS.—Isolated cases are observed in numerous localities. At Rotterdam the total number of cholera cases up to September 15 was 37; deaths, 19. At the Hague, from September 10 to 16, 5 suspicious cases were observed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—Up to September 19, in 78 communities, the total number of cholera cases was 649—deaths, 400—being 61.6 per cent of the population. During the week ended September 22 there were 40 cases and 33 deaths from cholera throughout Galicia.

The districts of Bobska, Stryj, Tlumacz, Kamionka, Prezemyśl, and Zaleszczyki have been recently attacked by the disease. On September 23 there were 33 cases and 11 deaths; on September 24, 20 cases, 11 deaths; September 25, 19 cases, 7 deaths; September 26, 15 cases, 11



deaths, reported throughout Galicia. On September 27 another case of cholera occurred at Cracow. Both cases have been traced to contagion from a traveler who was taken ill at the hotel at which he was stopping.

**HUNGARY.**—Cholera statistics are reported as follows: September 16 to 22, 102 cases, 67 deaths; September 23, 23 cases, 18 deaths; September 24, 20 cases, 15 deaths; September 25, 12 cases, 6 deaths; September 26, 25 cases, 18 deaths; September 27, 15 cases, 10 deaths; September 28, 15 cases, 4 deaths. For the city the respective numbers are as follows: 5 cases, 1 death; 4 cases, 6 deaths; 7 cases, 3 deaths; 9 cases, 3 deaths. Vitojevic, in Croatia, 2 cholera cases are reported.

**ROUMANIA.**—Cholera statistics are reported as follows: At Braila, September 8 to 17, 42 cases, 31 deaths; in the district of Braila, 16 cases, 6 deaths; in Sulina, 5 cases, 5 deaths; in Tultscha, 6 cases, 4 deaths; in the district of Tultscha, 8 cases, 6 deaths; in Czernawoda-Tetesti, 6 cases, 5 deaths; in Galatz, 10 cases, 5 deaths; in Giurgin, 3 cases, 1 death; in the district of Vlascha, 1 case, 1 death; in the district of Jalomita, 24 cases, 14 deaths; of Doroboi, 13 cases, 9 deaths; of Neamtzu, 2 cases, 2 deaths; of Prahova, 4 cases, 1 death; of Tecontchi, 1 death. At Bucharest, September 9, there was 1 case of cholera.

**TURKEY.**—At Scutari, in the insane asylum up to September 15, there had been in all 107 cases of cholera and 74 deaths. Since that date only isolated cases have been observed. Reports are contradictory as to the number of cholera cases in the city of Scutari. On September 22 there were 5 cases and 1 death. In Stamboul only isolated cases are reported. At Smyrna from September 6 to 11 there were 47 cases and 36 deaths; on September 13 and 14, 8 cases, 9 deaths. At Bagdad, from September 7 to 10, 165 deaths from cholera were reported; on September 14 and 15, 38 deaths. The epidemic has spread to Samara and Hit, on the Euphrates.

**RUSSIA.**—The following statistics of cholera cases and deaths are received:

City of St. Petersburg, September 21 to 26, 263 cases, 118 deaths; September 26 to 28, 166 cases, 78 deaths; Government of St. Petersburg, September 10 to 16, 78 cases, 11 deaths; September 17 to 23, 109 cases, 38 deaths; Cronstadt, September 21 to 24, 14 cases, 6 deaths; City of Moscow, September 19 to 24, 12 cases, 9 deaths; September 24 to 26, 18 cases, 9 deaths; Government of Moscow, September 17 to 23, 88 cases, 39 deaths. The St. Petersburg Medical Gazette reports as follows for the Government of Moscow, in which only one district remained immune: May 27 to September 9, 1,381 cases, 524 deaths; City of Moscow, June 30 to September 15, 1,429 cases, 622 deaths.

The same journal reports as follows for the governments of: Podolia, September 2 to 16, 1,704 cases, 652 deaths; Kursk, September 10 to 16, 248 cases, 117 deaths; Orel, September 10 to 16, 158 cases, 57 deaths; Tschernigow, September 10 to 16, 177 cases, 55 deaths; Samara, September 10 to 16, 115 cases, 50 deaths; Kiew, September 10 to 16, 548 cases, 223 deaths; Warsaw, during the same period, 7 cases, 5 deaths; Wolhynia, 390 cases, 140 deaths; from September 17 to 23, 670 cases, 240 deaths; Plock, September 10 to 16, 8 cases, 4 deaths; Ekaternisslow, 414 cases, 175 deaths; Smolensk, 7 cases, 5 deaths; Kalisch, 10 cases, 5 deaths; Mobilew, 229 cases; 76 deaths; Radom, 15 cases, 11 deaths; September 17 to 23, 13 cases, 5 deaths; Woronesch, September 17 to 23, 251 cases, 147 deaths; Tula, 239 cases, 75 deaths; Grodus, 109 cases,

38 deaths; Lomza, 138 cases, 63 deaths; Minsk, 83 cases, 31 deaths; Wilna, 15 cases, 4 deaths; Siedlec, September 13 to 19, 8 cases, 4 deaths; Lublin, September 19 to 20, 1 case, 1 death.

Statistics officially forwarded to the German bureau of health differ somewhat, as regards the epidemic in Russian Poland, from the Russian reports. They show a steady but not intense spread of the epidemic. The governments of Plock, Siedlec, and Lublin have been recently attacked. The journals report a recent severe outbreak of cholera at Kolo, in the government of Kalisch.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 27....	4,000	2								
Aden.....	Sept. 9.....	35,000	15								
Aden.....	Sept. 16....	35,000	21								
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 23....	107,788	56								
Alexandria.....	Sept. 14....	231,396	158				1	6		9	
Almeria.....	Sept. 24....	36,200	27								
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 7.....	2,300	1								
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 30....	442,280	146	1				2		4	
Bagdad.....	Sept. 2.....	120,000	174	122		1		6			
Bamberg.....	Sept. 16....	37,531	20				3				
Baracoa.....	Oct. 1.....	8,000									
Baracoa.....	Oct. 8.....	8,000									
Barmen.....	Sept. 30....	118,000	35					1	1		
Basle.....	Sept. 23....	78,000	14								
Batoum.....	Sept. 25....	28,000	12	7							
Belfast.....	Sept. 30....	265,123	118				1	4	1	1	2
Belleville.....	Oct. 7.....	10,201	5								
Berlin.....	Sept. 16....	1,750,000	851					20	11	74	4
Birmingham.....	Sept. 30....	487,897	153			1		4	2	1	
Bologna.....	Sept. 30....	116,068	49					1		3	
Bordeaux.....	Oct. 1.....	252,415	132					6	1	2	
Bradford.....	Sept. 30....	221,610	90			5					
Bremen.....	Sept. 23....	127,000	50					1		3	
Bristol.....	Sept. 30....	225,146	77							1	
Brunswick.....	Sept. 30....	110,000	29								
Brussels.....	Sept. 23....	483,081	147	5				5		1	1
Buda-Pesth.....	Sept. 24....	530,000	22	7					4	6	3
Calcutta.....	Sept. 2.....	681,560	358	9						1	
Callao.....	Sept. 10....	25,000	22								
Catania.....	Sept. 25....	113,000	66					5		1	
Catania.....	Oct. 2.....	113,000	57					4			
Ceylon.....	Sept. 2.....	130,000	62								7
Chatham.....	Oct. 7.....	10,000	1					1			
Chemnitz.....	Sept. 27....	143,000	83						3		
Christiania.....	Sept. 30....	161,151	41								
Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 7.....	23,000	28		2			1			
Cognac.....	Sept. 30....	17,500	11			1					
Cologne.....	Sept. 23....	301,877	108					2		10	4
Colon.....	Sept. 30....	5,000	16								
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 23....	334,000	126					1	2	3	
Crefeld.....	Sept. 30....	108,000	75							2	
Danzig.....	Sept. 30....	121,000	58					1	2	1	3
Denia.....	Sept. 30....	14,000	4								
Dresden.....	Sept. 23....	308,930	115							5	
Dublin.....	Sept. 30....	349,648	156					1			
Dundee.....	Sept. 30....	157,289	60					1		1	
Dunkirk.....	Oct. 2.....	140,000	35								
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 23....	159,590	61			1			1	1	
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 30....	267,672	108							5	
Flushing.....	Sept. 30....	15,000	2								
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Sept. 30....	185,000	56							7	
Funchal.....	Sept. 16....	145,000	20					5		1	
Funchal.....	Sept. 23....	145,000	21					1			
Fürth.....	Sept. 9.....	45,000	26						2	1	
Fürth.....	Sept. 16....	45,000	29							8	
Genoa.....	Sept. 30....	182,114	87					1		1	
Ghent.....	Sept. 30....	151,811	51								3
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 1.....	25,755	10								

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Girgenti.....	Sept. 23.	23,849	6									
Glasgow.....	Sept. 30.	572,500	264						6		6	11
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 23.	108,000							1			
Guadeloupe.....	Sept. 10.	18,000	7									
Guadeloupe.....	Sept. 18.	18,000	10									
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 15.	40,000	26		3		10					
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 22.	40,000	36		2	2	12	1				
Hamburg.....	Sept. 23.	920,000	298	22			2	9	6	1	2	
Hanover.....	Sept. 23.	131,400	68									
Havana.....	Oct. 5.	200,048	131	13			6		1			
Havre.....	Sept. 23.	116,369	85				3					2
Helsingfors.....	Sept. 30.	62,000	35	1								
Hioho.....	Sept. 16.	148,118	113				1		1			
Huddersfield.....	Sept. 30.	97,552	25									
Kehl.....	Sept. 16.	129,556	42				1			2		
Kehl.....	Sept. 23.	129,556	30						1			1
Kingston.....	Oct. 13.	19,264	1									
Konigsberg.....	Sept. 30.	167,000					3	2				
Leeds.....	Sept. 30.	382,094	170				5	2	1	2	2	
Leghorn.....	Sept. 30.	103,166	70	50			3	1				
Leith.....	Sept. 30.	70,972	1						1			
Licata.....	Sept. 23.	20,000	10				2		1	1		
Liverpool.....	Sept. 30.	517,980	254				8	5	2		2	
London, Canada.....	Oct. 4.	35,000	8									
London, England.....	Sept. 23.	5,633,806	1,561	5	2		22	34	88	6	45	
Lyons.....	Sept. 23.	500,000	157				6	1	5			
Madras.....	Sept. 8.	452,518	405			1					3	
Madrid.....	Sept. 30.	482,816	227			6	6			2	1	
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 23.	202,234	100						14			
Malaga.....	Sept. 24.	130,000	85			8	1		1			
Manchester.....	Sept. 30.	517,760	217				3	4	6	1	6	
Mannheim.....	Sept. 23.	80,000					1	1				
Marbella.....	Sept. 24.	9,000	1									
Marsala.....	Sept. 23.	40,131	17				1	1				
Martinique.....	Sept. 2.	41,100	17									
Martinique.....	Sept. 9.	41,100	21									
Martinique.....	Sept. 16.	41,100	16									
Martinique.....	Sept. 23.	41,100	13									
Matamoras.....	Oct. 6.	8,000	4									
Matanzas.....	Oct. 11.	40,000	20									
Mayence.....	Sept. 30.	72,281	29						1			
Merida.....	Oct. 2.	46,400	114									
Moscow.....	Sept. 17.	800,000	470	35			5	6	5	2	5	
Moscow.....	Sept. 24.	800,000	444	18			4	6	15		4	
Munich.....	Sept. 23.	380,000	212				1	3	6	5	5	
Munich.....	Sept. 30.	380,000	213						2	5		
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 9.	61,999	1			1						
Nantes.....	Oct. 1.	127,482		18								
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 30.	197,026	59							2		
Nogales.....	Oct. 7.	1,200	1									
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 16.	153,590	66							3		1
Odessa.....	Sept. 23.	315,900	182						3	5	9	1
Osaka.....	Sept. 15.	479,895			1		3					
Palermo.....	Sept. 23.	250,000	95	35			7		1	1		
Para.....	Aug. 30.	125,000	48		1		1					
Para.....	Sept. 3.	125,000	41		2		1					
Para.....	Sept. 10.	125,000	68		3							
Piedras Negras.....	Oct. 7.	10,000	3									
Plymouth.....	Sept. 30.	86,772	41						1			
Port Hope.....	Oct. 16.	5,042	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 9.	11,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 16.	11,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 23.	11,000	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 30.	11,000	1									
Prague.....	Sept. 30.	186,315	13						2	2	10	
Puerto Cortez.....	Oct. 3.	15,000										
Quebec.....	Oct. 7.	70,000					2			1		
Queenstown.....	Sept. 23.	15,000										
Queenstown.....	Sept. 30.	15,000	1									
Rhims.....	Sept. 30.	110,000	42				1			1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 16.	515,000	220		6							
Rome.....	Sept. 9.	449,739	154						5			
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 30.	222,233	81	3		3				1		
Sagua la Grande.....	Oct. 7.	18,109	19		1		2	1				
St. John.....	Oct. 7.	39,179	16							1		

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
St. Petersburg .....	Sept. 9....	1,000,000	25				1	14	4	2	1	3
St. Stephens.....	Oct. 7....	2,700	1									
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	Aug. 18....	12,019	22									
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	Aug. 25....	12,019	28									
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	Sept. 1....	12,019	18									
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	Sept. 8....	12,019	21									
Schiedam .....	Sept. 30....	25,280	9									
Sheffield.....	Sept. 30....	335,251	134					2	1		3	
Southampton.....	Sept. 30....	64,899	28									
Stettin.....	Sept. 23....	122,000	54	2						4		
Stockholm.....	Sept. 30....	249,246	74						3	2		
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 28....	139,659	32							1	1	
Sunderland.....	Sept. 30....	134,394	80				14			1		
Swansea.....	Sept. 30....	95,000	37									1
Tampico.....	Oct. 8....	7,000	18									
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 16....	22,000	4				1					
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 23....	22,000	8									
Trapani.....	Sept. 23....	43,095	10									
Trieste.....	Sept. 23....	158,314	75			3			1		1	
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 30....	10,280	3									
Venice.....	Sept. 23....	163,707	55			1		2				
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 5....	25,500	16		1							
Victoria.....	Sept. 23....	16,841	10									
Victoria.....	Sept. 30....	16,841	7									
Vienna.....	Sept. 16....	1,435,931	501					1	3	10	4	6
Warsaw.....	Sept. 16....	500,931	257			16			8	14		
Warsaw.....	Sept. 23....	500,931	222			8	2	1	10	9	3	3
Zurich.....	Sept. 23....	110,000	28						1	1	1	

\* One death from plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.